Amusements Yo-Day. Booth's Theater-Mission. Brondway Opera House-The Strateglels, Buly's Theater-As Arabian Night. Pitth Avenue Theatre-H. M. S. Pinsfore. Grand Opera House-Our Abreton Could, Haverly's Theatre-The fieldy Slave, Koster & Bial's Garden-Couldet, Ashin's Garden Enricentment.
Fuck Theatre Prits in Ireland. Num Francisco Minstrels - Bondway and 29th st. Standard Theatre-Patinities. I heater Comique - Maligan Oncole Carleinas.
I uny Pentar's Theater Variety, Mathies.
Luton Square Theater - Pental Plats.
Wallace's Theater - Estella.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, is sued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before siz o'clock,

Grant Would Wear a Crown.

A writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat describes the GRANT coat of arms. "The centre," he says, " is a shield, emblazoned

with three crowns.' The late venerable Jesse R. Grant, the father of ULYSSES, used to say that his ambition when a boy was to see the day when he should be the possessor of as many gold spoons as he had seen put upon the table of the family in which he was brought up. It is not likely that at that early date there was any such thing known as "the arms of the GRANT family." This coat of arms is a modern invention, probably devised by the General himself, or by some friend, who consulted the General's taste in the matter.

And what is the true Interpretation of the

The growns mean that the great ambition of Gen. GRANT's life now is to wear a crown. There being three of them signifies that he will seek a crown through the plausible pretext of a third term as President; while the shield indicates that he will defend his assumption of a crown by military force. All this is as plain as the true interpretation of Pharaon's dream.

In one of his published speeches Gen, Grant boldly declares that having spent the last | Germany in a given contingency were althree years in making personal observations of the Governments of the Old World, he can only say he wishes he had known as much ten years ago as he knows now.

What does he mean? What Governments of the Old World has he been studying?

The monarchies, not the republies.

And what is it he has learned? How to administer a monarchical govern ment. About republican government he has learned nothing, and has not tried to learn anything.

This coat of arms is a tell-tale bauble, all the more significant from its seeming unimportance. It discloses the one wish of GRANT's heart, the one hope of his life, to wear a crown, an American crown.

Kellogg and Ingalls.

The sub-Committee of the Senate charged with the investigation of charges of bribery against Kelloge and Ingalls, have had a heavy task on their hands in this experience. Heretofore the black and white Re publicans of Louisiana, trained in the school of Kellogg, have carried off the palm in swearing. They would sign affidavits in New Orleans, legally attested, and then go to Washington and swear away their own testimony and signatures and marks, with a cool calculation that excited applause among their political felects. This stere ments of perjury, and made Kellogg proud of his constituents.

But it is said that INGALLS's friends in Kansas have beaten out of sight the patriots of Louisiana, and won the prize over their heads. It is true they have had the advantage of three cases of Senators charged with prudent to retire after an investigation had SIDY POMEROY, who never affected any virtue but cheap philanthropy, was verdant enough to pay out seven thousand dollars, and got caught by a greenhorn-which fact troubled him more than the exposure-went into enforced private life because of that error of judgment.

The reformers of Kansas then took up INGALLS as a pure and stalwart Republican and sent him to substitute Old Subsidy. who had fallen by the wayside, but still was truly loyal to his native land. And now it is Ingalls's turn. He could not resist the temptation of following in the footsteps of two illustrious predecessors, and is formally accused by leading Republicans of Kansas of buying his reflection for so much cash down, so much patronage, and other things that help out. But when the time for swearing came, some of these accusers coolly turned around, went over to INGALLS, and appropriated the laurels that Kellogo's troops had hitherto so gallantly won and

Bismarck's Agreement with Austria.

What purports to be the substance of the compact arranged between BISMARCK and Andrassy has at last been published, and is, of course, subjected to anxious scrutiny. If the partisans of Russia, or the enemies of the present British Ministry, can find in it any cause for satisfaction, they must be easily satisfied. It is true the basis of concerted action seems, at first sight, parrow, being limited to the case where one of the parties finds itself opposed by more than a single nation. This will be seen, however, on reflection, to be the utmost which Austria, in the critical condition of home polities, could possibly concede, and, further more, to carry with it by logical result or Implication all that either power can desire.

At the date of the German Chancellor's recent visit to Vienna, the Hapsburg Government was about to submit to the Reichsrath a bill for the maintenance of its army on the present footing for a term of years. It was perfectly understood in military circles that on the passage of this measure hung the question whether Austria henceforward was to be counted among first-class powers. Yet, vital as the stability and improvement of the army seemed to shrewd observers, conversant with the internal weakness and exterior dangers of the illcompacted monarchy, it was feared that the bill might encounter stubborn and perhaps successful opposition in the Cisleithan Parliament. As the telegrams of the last few days have shown, these apprehensions were well founded. Only by the slightest of majorities, and under the pressure of earnest appeals from the most popular and trusted leaders, did the proposed army budget pass the lower branch of the Legislature. Had there been the faintest ground of suspicion that the Kaiser's Cabinet had committed the country to an alliance with Germany for offensive purposes, or had even bound itself to support BISMARCE in a single-hunded war provoked by his own aggressive attitude toward Russia or toward France, the Liberal mem-

bers of the Assembly would have promptly interposed their veto, and, by cutting short supplies, have paralyzed the military arm. In the face of such a sacrifice of the national interests, and in view of the distressed condition of their country, the Austrian Lib erals, who control the lower House, would have held themselves justified in crippling the War Office, and even starving it into submission.

On the other hand, a purely defensive league, entailing cooperation only when either State is confronted by two or meet opponents, is a material and obvious gain to Austria, lessening rather than augmenting the likelihood of war. The only elements of danger in the existing situation of the Hapsburg empire are to be sought in Italy, Turkey, and Russia. Very possibly the acquisition of the Trentino and Trieste would be a popular movement in the Italian Peninsula, but no Ministry would venture to embark that disordered and nearly bankrupt kingdom in a single-handed grapple with its old enemy. So, too, the natural aversion of the Porte to one of its despoilers, aggravated, as it doubtless is, by the constant protests and complaints of the Mohammedans in Bosnia, will be more than offset by the consciousness of its financial straits, and its sheer impotence to put an army in the field without the pecuniary aid of a friendly power. Such an ally could be found only in Russia, or in England; but the Sultan, we need not say, would look in vain for British assistance in a contest with Austria. On the other hand, Russia, six months ago, would have liked nothing better than to join the Turks in thrusting out the Austrians, and pending a formal seizure of the Balkan Peninsula, to let the Sultan drop into the rôle of the Czar's liegeman, the precise position occupied by the Khan of the Crimea during a part of the last century. This was the one grave peril threatening the Hapsburg empire, and it has been wholly conjured by the compact with BISMARCK, under whose terms a joint attack by Ottoman and Russtan forces would bring Germany into the field.

We may be sure that the advantages of league to which BISMARCK is a party are not all on his ally's side. Yet, in the present aspect of European politics, it looks as if the mere pledge of Austrian support to most tantamount to a guarantee that it would never be called for. In view of the magnitude and matchless efficiency of her military establishment, it is clear that the German empire has nothing to fear from any country in the world except France and Russia, and only from those States when combined. All the secret hopes of France all the schemes of reconquest and revenge built upon the anti-German feeling ascribed to the Czarewitch, and unquestionably shared by the mass of the Russian people will be scattered to the winds by the Austro-German treaty. The army of 800,000 men which, under the bill just pressed through the Reichsrath, the Hapsburg Kniser will be able to dispose of for some time to come, must constitute a prime factor is any European problem. With such coadjutors united to the legions of Vox Moltke BISMARCK can afford to laugh at Muscovite and Frenchman, and can quietly pursue his work of internal consolidation. Whatever changes may be now impending in the man of Europe, one thing seems certain; that so long as the present compact holds they will not be made at the expense of the two central empires.

Publishing Sunday Editions of Daily

Papers. Our Republican contemporary, the Trib-os, naving concluded to publish a Sunday edition, begins the announcement of that interesting fact with the following sentence: Mr. Guentay printed a regular Sunday edition of the "offwere in 1981."

On reading this statement, one is moved to inquire, What of it? Is printing a Sunday newspaper something to be ashamed of? Does it require the weight of GREEbuying their seats. Caldwell found it LEX's name to justify it and make it respectable?

It is right or wrong in itself, and Dr GREELEY'S example cannot affect that ques-

If our contemporary could go a step further, and inform us what is Mr. GREELEY's opinion now, after his experience in another world, about printing Sunday papers, that would be intelligence of the greatest import. Unquestionably many good and conscientious persons sincerely believe that Mr. GREELEY is now suffering indescribably for his irreverence-as they regard it-toward the Sabbath, shown in publishing the Tribune on that sacred day.

It seems to us that the influence of a good Sunday paper is salutary, and on the whole the Tribune of last Sunday was good. We look upon the propriety of the thing as fully settled by Christ's conduct and teaching when upon earth, especially by his emphatic and comprehensive declaration that the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the

Still, there are thousands of intelligent persons who think differently, and if the testimony of Dr. GREELEY could be taken on the subject now, it would interest and instruct the whole world.

Just so it would if the present views of Commodore VANDERBILT and Mr. A. T. STEW-ART could be obtained on the true interpre tation of the text: "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven." But unfortunately neither telegraph nor telephone, reaches where they are believed to be, and we are left without more positive intelligence than that which the light of faith, seen differently by different eyes, may shed upon a subject of the highest possible concern.

That the Indian question will receive a sharp stirring up by Congress is indicated by the number of bills and resolutions on the subject already introduced. In yesterday's short session of the Senate Mr. Hill proposed that Mr. Schuzz be authorized to negotiate with the Utes to relinguish their Colorado reservation: Mr. TELLER introduced a bill to remove then from the State, and he also called for the correspondence between the late Agent MEEKER and the Government, and for information as to what mining camps had been pitched on the Utreservation. Mr. Hoan wanted some provision made by which the Poncas may prosecute in the courts their claims for certain lands under treaties made by the Government, and he also desired that an investigation be made as to why the Poneas were driven from their reser-

Agent Stanley, of Los Pinos, finds himelf unpopular in Colorado, and also with the Ute Commission, the chief charge against him being that he received from the Indians \$31 which they had taken from Mrs. MEERER. not pretended that he was going to steat this ioney. But the Commissioners and the Colorado people claim that the Indians will onsider it a bribe. The objection is trivial The real trouble seems to be that STANLEY at the outset held that peace could be made, and ought to be made, as the simple basis of stonping hostilities on both sides. He was the first to suggest and urgo the peace commission, of which he might properly enough have been apcointed a member By accepting this money

from the Utes he put on record the fact that these Indians had voluntarily made restitution of property to which, under the laws of war, they were entitled by capture. This does no please those who wish to treat them as thieves.

The story told of the British steamship El Dorado is strange. That sometimes, in the moment of danger, the crow of a passenger vessel look out first for their own safety, is well known; but that a crew should refuse, through alleged fear, even to ball and pump, for their own safety, and should leave that work entirely to the passengers, is not easily understood. A crew of sixty sailors is hardly paralyzed so easily with fear; and it looks as though there was something else in the matter. At all events the conduct of the company in hiring such a crew-perhaps because they could get them cheaper-and thereby risking the lives of their passengers, deserves reprobation.

There has recently been an alarming fatality among horses here. Within two weeks two hundred and seventy-five of these useful animals have perished in this city, all burned to death or suffocated by smoke. Two hundred and sixty-five of them perished in the Eighth avenue fire of Nov. 25; seven were lost on Saturday in the Seventh avenue fire, and yesterday four dead horses were taken the ruins of the stable burned in Monroe street. These cases ought to show owners of horses the importance of providing stable arrangements whereby horses can readily be taken from burning build-ings. The fire of yesterday originated in second story of the stable, in the middle of the day, and was soon discovered. There were out seven horses in the stable, which opened directly upon the street, and yet of these seven horses but three were saved. These experi ences must have their due effect upon insurance agencies.

Most of the Baptist preachers agreed yes terday that to preach other men's sermons un-der pretence that they are their own, is dishonest and some of the brethren went so far as to call the practice stealing. A result of the discussion has been the discovery that very many plagiarized sermous are preached. Sometimes the exact language is appropriated, as well as the thoughts and arguments, but oftener the discourses are rewritten. Many rural clergymen find their burdens materially lightened by subscribing to a weekly publication which contains abstracts of sermons preached by the most noted of New York and Brooklyn pulpit orators. In each number are half a score of sermons skiifully divided into heads, which any preacher of average intelligence can spin out into a forty-minute discourse. The sermons cover such a wide range of topics that, by running through a few back numbers, a subject appropriate to almost any occasion may be found. The editor of this sheet, which has a large circulation, employs two or three reporters, and also obtains abstracts of sermons from clergymen themselves.

The effort of some of the college boys to exclude professional players from their representative ball nines should be encouraged. Not enough of them had as yet been hired to mate rially change the nature of the play, yet a dan gerous start had been made. Professional athletic contests have sunk so low through the influences of betting men, that the college boys alone could be depended upon for many and honest performances. The introduction of professionals among them would rob their games of all their charm.

The Dairy Fair opened its aromatic treaspres to the public last night, and a rich array of milk, butter, cheeses, churns, cattle, pumps pyramids, presses, tubs, bags, and steam engines greeted the visitors. The exhibits are numerous and substantial, the premiums are generous, and doubtless the popular interest will be great, even without the excitement of a

The occurrence, so soon, of another French Cabinet crisis suggests that these frequent hanges are the safety valves, in modern Franch politice, against more serious explosions. It may be awkward for a time to endure three or four Cabinet crises every year, but perhaps they save a revolution.

PRA PECCHA has been barbarously be ended at Pechim, says a Singapore despatch and as Pua Process is or was a son-in-law of a Mr. Thomas G. Knox, formerly a British Consul at Bangkok, there would seem to be sufficient ground, judging from precedent, for landing a British army in Siam, and annexing the country. But, perhaps, in the present state land, this offence of Siam will be saved up for a future reckoning.

Hook Notes.

One of the most attractive of our illustrated publications for the holidays is the Homes of America, by Mrs. Mantria J. Laws (D. Appleton A Co.) It contains more than one hundred pictures, engraved on wood, representing the residences of distinguished citizens of the present day, as well as many historical houses of earlier imes. Mrs. Lamb's descriptions are interesting and agreeable, giving in every case the facts which the

LUCY LARCON makes her appearance as the author of in elegant illustrated volume, entitled Landenne is tner on Poetry. The woodcuts are in the finest style of he art, and the poetical selections, which are made row an extensive range of literature, show that the fair

ditor possesses as much taste as talent Messrs. Scribner & Co. have published, in quarto form and with extreme elegance, a Porthile of Proof Impressions, elected from the engravings of their two magazines, Switner's Monthly and St. Nicholes. The best among the excellent woodcuts of these two periodicals are here seen to the highest advantage. Such a work well illus-trates the progress of word engraving in this country; and, while its greatest interest is for experis and amaeurs, it must fied a wide appreciation among persons of aste in every quarter.

cis of the Franklin Square Library continue t ultiply. The latest of them are Loth Miss Primeres, by ic author of "St. Olaver," A Doubling Heart, by ASSI KEART: and Donna Quitote, by Justin McCanton. Eac of them contains as much matter as was given in an of dione; three-volume novel, and the cost of each; only fifteen cents.

The Glory of God and the Memory of Corne

Hus Vanderbilt. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Church f the Strangers in this city, under the lead of its paster, he Rev. Dr. Decms, who has long been known as a Vanderlift flunky, has, in its opinion, just conferred fasting honor on the God whom it professes to warship, by consetting His name with that of the late Cornelius Van-

This thing has been done by fastening a bronze pinte on the wall of the church, at the right of the pulpit, bearing this inscription.

Erected
To the Giory of God
and in memory of
Consultry Variable
Hy the
Church of the
Birangura

The name of God is placed on this tablet in small letter at the end of an insignificant line, while that of Corneliu Vanderbilt stands out on a broad brazen belt in the ful

btrusiveness of flaring capitals.

The Church of the Strangers doubtless knew what it was about when it put up this lablet. It knows whom it worships. It knows from whence its strength cometh. It knows how much of its life and spirit come from God and how much from Cornelius Vanderbilt, and it was natural for it to give the place of honor on its tablet to its The next most striking feature of the tablet is a legend,

The heat most striking feature of the tablet is a legend, limit below the invertition, which runneth thus: '1876-Charles Force Deenis, B. D., Pastor. Tablet creeted Mis CCLXXIX,' which tenchingly regions the reader of the one familiar inscription: '0dl Plantanion Billions Billions, and canniar inscription: '0dl Plantanion Billions, T. 1-90, -X.'
The 'billion's discount of the Strangers should make an addition to its tablet, and engrave the reon, in plain letters, the forty could Psain, in which the tablet now dishourts, gives to 'all the initiabilities of the world, both now and high reich and peops, inserther. Ils opinion of 'the root and the kennel, person that perish and is east their whoses shall omitting between that perish and is east their bookers shall omitting forever and their doeffling places to all generations,' and who "call their funds after their own mannes.'

Aldermen Made Happy.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, in The General Term of the Supreme Court, in Rrook) in yesterday, reversed the budgment of Justice Gilbert, who fined Aldermen Ray, O'Connell, French, Baird, Williams, Graham, Smith, Airken, Seaman, Fritz-Fowers, Biacker, Disyer, Waters, and Feiry F150 cach to contempt in failing to comply with the order of the court to call a special section for Alderment of the Twelfth Ward when Daniel O'Beally was aftempting to sit in Washington as a Congressima and in Brooklyin as an Alderman. Justice Frair, who writes the opinion, in which Justices Dykaman and Barnard conner, maintains that the Alderment were entitled to a reasonable time in which to perfect an appeal. The fines are accordingly remitted with \$10 coats on one appeal.

POLITICS OF THE DAY. The Deposition of Tilden at the Bidding of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No patriotic statesman can fail to be impressed with the danger to our free institutions arising from the continuance of the sectional issue as the controlling issue in our polities. Our political contests have become struggles by the parties representing the several sections to assert the power of their sections over the Government. And as communities when so arrayed are animated by the same love of power as individuals, the effect is as in more personal con-

tests, to eliminate to a great extent the consid

erations of the public welfare proper to politi-

cal controversy.

The disinterestedness of the great body of the people, which in ordinary contests holds the politicians in check and compels them to act in accordance with the principles and precedents of the Government, and within the limitations of the Constitution, cease to operate to a great extent in such controversies. The patriotism of the people, their love of home and fireside friends, is enlisted to resist the domination of the opposing section, and this feeling secures their sanction to any measures deemed necessary to the object, though in violation of the plainest constitutional principles, and which would not be tolerated for a moment under any other conditions; and the extremest partisans are regarded as the truest patriots.

The reconstruction measures adopted by the Republicans and the reasons given by their leader for their adoption sufficiently illustrate this proposition. Mr. Stevens, under whose lead they were adopted, averred that they were outside of the Constitution, and established negro suffrage, because he said the negro, however ignorant and incepable, would yet have ense enough to vote for men who gave them the right, and because their vote with those of the mercenary whites of the South would be sufficient to give the Southern States to the Republican party. And nothing is more certain than that these were the chief considerations which induced the people of the North to sustain the Republican party in thus overturn ing the Constitution; and their toleration of the Enforcement act, of the continued subversion of the civil power of those States by the military, and of the intervention of the Federal Government in State elections by its armies of deputy marshals and supervisors is explained in the same way. In a word, the people of the North gave the negroes suffrage in self-defence, not for the benefit of the negro, or of the community in which he is found; and when this is found ineffectual for the purpose intended, whether they believe or not that the design is frustrated by what Zach Chandler calls the "Shotgun Democracy," they will again interpose the military of the Federal Government. This is obviously the manning of Grant's renomination by the Republican part for a third term, in violation of all precedents, o the objectionable character of his past adminis tration, and of its being in fact the inauguration of imperialism. Now, if Grant is thur reinstated in power, and his tenure of office be mes, as it certainly will become, a life tenure it will be due to the Democratic leaders, and history will hold them responsible for the over throw of the liberties of their country.

They were the authors of the civil war, to which Grant's military and political existence is due, and brought this calamity upon th country in the attempt to hold the Government ie use of the slave question in consolidation their support. At each recurring ion for twenty years they forced that que the South in their support. At each recurring election for twenty years they forced that question of the public mind with that object, and when, finally, the natural consequence followed that the North became also consonitated to assert its power in the Government, they plunged the country into war rather than submit. And they were quite as unscrupulous as the Republicans have been in the use of the legislative, judicial, and military power to extend and perpetuate it. Thus they declared the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, and repealed it although it had been adopted by the South to compose the sectional issue, and had been declared by Mr. Pinckings of South Carolina as sacred as the Constitution itself, because passed to preserve it. And the military support given by the Republicans to the carpet-laggers and negroes in the South in subverting the Governments of the beople there, was but a repetition of what was done in Kansas in aid of the brider rufflan attempt, incited by the Southern loaders, to establish slovery in that State, in order to extend the pointeal power and aid in perretuating it over the Government of the Union. And this is the key to their confluction that day to this. They will consent to nothing, however plainly in the interest of their own people as well as of the whole country, which involves the sacrifice of their personnal power. I will point to some signal illustrations of this truth. The most notworthy is their refusal to ascept the overtures for ponce by Mr. Lincoin, made by him not only for the sake of numanity, but to averthe point calconsequences at which the ultra laddenis aimed, and which would obviously be promoted by his being composed to prost the coefficions at the content of the extreme of

and which the unra manicals almed, and which would obviously be promoted by his being compelled to rush the contest to the extreme of a solutes subjection by military force. With these consequences staring thom in the lace, they neverthed so refused the honorable terms offered by Lincoln, although Lee had then reported that he could no longer defend his transported that he could no longer defend his transported that he could not come of the head of the streem had been trained as a single head of the South, who would remew their allegiance to the Federal Government, or econstruct their State Governments. Lincoln had taken issue with the ladicinis in Congress on the right of Congress to subvert the State Governments of the South, who would remew their allegiance to the Federal Government of 1864, and had been pavis bill, in the summer of 1864, and had been redeted while thus standing by the constitutional rights of the people of the South. And it was because of this that the nerve suffragists had opposed his renomination, and had persisted afterward in coposing his reselection by continuing Fremont in the floid against him onto the accepted my resignation from his Catiner, which they supposed would be foliated by the constitution of the Republican Senators were willing, at the season of 1864, to acquise see and continuing fremont in the floid against him of the supposed his continuing the supposed would be foliated by the continuing fremont in the floid against him of the supposed of the floid him the supposed would be foliated by the flow of the supposed of the floid him h

sectionalism to which they owe distinction and ower. It is seldom in our political history that the It is seldom in our political history that the services of any individual are necessary to the public welfare. But there are occasions when an individual is for the time, the representative of the national will, and he cannot be dispensed with without peril to the public cause. The revolution that followed the sacrifice of Lincoln is a striking illustration of this truth. He was able to arrest the Radical movement.

inspired by sectional jealousy to abolish constitutional government in the South. But on his death that feeling overwhelmed his successor and the Radical leaders took an immense stride toward importalism when they extinguished constitutional government in the South and installed the negroes and carpetbaggers in power to hold for them by force.

And it is now plain that the movement has not been entirely counteracted by the restoration of the old Southern leaders to power there. The Nashville American, a leading Democratic paper, says that "Grant," "A splendid Government," "Internal improvements," "Appropriations," are current expressions in the Southern press, and that these expressions "mean that a part of the people of the South are beginning to look impatiently for some new way, some short cut to wealth and consequence. This statement is fully confirmed by my private letters from men of national reputation who have the best means of observation. One of these gentlemen says: "Never till lately did fully believe that the South objected to Tilden because of his opposition to that undefined monstrosity. Southern claims," I could not bring myself to believe that men were so crazy as to believe what I fately heard a very respectable man call "indemnification for its losses during the war of secession." This person actually gupper any man who was not in favor of this slaves, and said the South would eventually get compensation in money for the loss of its slaves, and said the South would nover cordially support any man who was not in favor of this great act of justice."

Another correspondent writes that "there is perfect unanimity here to rebuild the South

Slaves, and said the South would nover fordinily support any man who was not in favor of 'this great act of justice."

Another correspondent writes that 'there is perfect unanimity here to rebuild the South without regard to past politics, and, so far as they can, at the expense of the United States. If the Democrata are beaten there will be a break-up South. True democrate has very little held on these people. They are essentially aristocrats. They will yet be found on the side of a spiendid government. See the Mississippi scheme, the most extreme tariff for sugar, and a system of internal improvements aircady inaugurated that takes no thought of general commerce. For example, there is an appropriation to improve the French Broad River, eight miles above Asheville, North Carolina, where the river does not, for twenty-stem in the said of the county, and can benefit but few people in that county, and can benefit but few people in that county, and can benefit but few people in that county, and the expenditure contemplated would buy nost of the land, and when it is complete affects only a few miles of a river lying among the mountains, two thousant fest above the sea. Their great grievance against Titlen is that letter against Southern claims." Their course before and since shows planly that it was because Titlen stood in the way of their shortcut to wealth and consequence that the impoverished Southern aristocracy, and those who look to them for Fresidential nominations, twa grained him off with Hayes in '76-7, and with Conkling and Grant in '79. In such circumstances it is impossible for the true Democracy to surrender Tilden without sacrificing their cause. And the cause of the true Democracy to surrender Tilden without sacrificing their cause. And the cause of the true Democracy to surrender Tilden without sacrificing their cause. And the cause of the true Democracy to surrender Tilden without sacrificing their cause. And the cause of the true Democracy to surrender Tilden without sacrificing their cause. And Southern leaders, because he stands in the way of "their short cuts to wealth and consequence." to make way for a candidate of a different record and temper, will enable the moneyed oligarehy to reciect Grant by the force of the sectional issue. Circumstances have made Tilden as necessary as Lincoin was to arrest that tide of sectionalism which is fast subverting our free institutions.

MONTHOMERY PLANE

Washington, Dec. 2. Montgomeny Blair.

MR. TILDEN AND MR. HEWITT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Owing o absence and pressing engagements. I have not had an opportunity, until a few days ago, t look into an interview between Mr. Abram S. Hewitt and a Tribune reporter, as published in that paper. In that interview Mr. Hewitt raises a question as to an article which I wrote regarding an open conversation Letween Mr Samuel J. Tilden, Mr. Smith M. Wood, and myself at Saratoga, a year ago last summer. With your permission, I small briefly reply to what appears to me to be Mr. Hewitt's mistakes,

Mr. Tilden, as is well known, is not a man to burden any person with his confidence. he said was outspoken and emphatic. He said that John Sherman was a rascal. He said that he blamed Bayard and Thurman for his defeat in that they allowed the Electoral Commission bill to pass, knowing it to be unconstitutional When I asked Mr. Tilden why Hewitt did not oppose the bill, I understood him to say that Mr. Hewitt did not consult with him, nor did anybody else consult with him, in regard to the merits of the bill as it passed. He said he never gave his consent to the bill in any shape or form; and he intimated that huckstering poll ticians seemed more alarmed about the safet of their investments in Government securities than they were in protecting and defending the principles on which a free government rests. So far as I know, or have ever heard, Mr Hewitt's veracity is beyond question. So is Mr Tilden's. But it seems to me that some of Mr. Hewitt's sentences are very delicately and un evenly drawn. He says that Mr. Tilden suggested amendments to the bill, which wer adopted. That was in the first stage of the scheme. Were those amendments passed? Persons rush to Mr. Tilden's house and ask him how he shall be slaughtered. He says: "Don't decapitate me." But they not only deapitate but eviscerate him.

Mr. Tilden is captious almost to timbiness and, while disapproving of the bill as a whole while not in any way giving it his sanction, he suggested, Mr. Hewitt says, some amendments. From conversations I had with Mr. Tilden at his house while the bill was pending before Congress, I know he looked upon that bill with suspicion and disfavor, and did not approve of it in any way whatever. He considered it a dangerous trespass on the law of the land.

Mr. Hewitt seems to coquette with the ques tions put to him by the reporter. When asked Has Mr. Tilden ever said directly that you did not seek his advice?" Mr. Hewitt replies 'No; on the contrary, in a communication to Mr. Marble he says: 'I never for a moment questioned Mr. Hewitt's fidelity and his honor and patriotism,' and all that sort of thing." I fall to see the proof of the "No" on this hinge. Mr. Hewitt says: "Mr. Tilden's friends in the Senate were diligently pushing the bill, and Senator Barnum, among others, would never have done so if Tilden had been opposed to it. This is a strong sentence, and I have reason to consider it too pronounced. Yet if altogether correct, the proof is still wanting that Mr. Til-

den eyer sanctioned the bill.

Mr. Howitt's apparent coquetting with ques tions in reference to Mr. Pelton is not, I think, altogether commendable. To the question, Did not Mr. Peiton represent Mr. Tilden? Mr. Hewitt says: " I will not say how much Mr. Pelton represented Mr. Tilden in fact. If h did not, he thought he did."aWhen asked, " Did he not represent him before the National Demoeratic Committee?" Mr. Hewitt answers: "Now you want to commit me; but I will my that in regard to Mr. Polton's connection with the Com littee-and I have repeatedly stated it-that I only knew him as being in charge of the docu ment bureau." These seem coquettish answers, for the purpose of inspiring unwar rantable doubts. Mr. Hewitt could have stated in regard to Mr. Pelton that he is always an enthusiast on his own responsibility.

As the Electoral Commission bill passed Con-gress, I can hardly believe that Mr. Tilden was aware of its contents or was consulted about it. If I am wrong, I should like to see some proof of my mistake. Hugh F. McDermott, Jensey City, Dec. 6.

Lottery and Postal Laws.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The House Committee n Post Offices and Post Boads to-day received a comtunication from Mr. Bissell, the law clerk of the Pos Office Department, accompanied by a rough draft of a bill embedying the views of the department upon the lowery question. A bill covering the disputed lottery lottery question. A bill covering the disputed lottery questions will soon be prepared and introduced in the Bouse, sustaining it is believed, the postfield discount the Post (office benefit exist). The produced at the last season of congress by Mr. M. Charles, Mrs. Witch gravities. That in order to family with the many of letters and the speedy return to the writers the product duch as an introduced of cannot be only with the Postfield market stoners is bereby authorized and empowered to establish such past offices as variate the effects as may decline consideration with the consideration of the product of the product of the produced of the prod

Mr. Voorhees Against Hoyes and Sherman. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8,-In the Senate, to-day, Senator Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) effered a resolution de-claring that the Senate had heard with deep regret the propositions of Hayes and John Sherman in their ages to inaugurate a new and uncalled for financial agiAT THE CITY'S EXPENSE.

One Hundred and Twelve Pairs of Rid

The Brooklyn Common Council ordered yesterday the last batch of bills in connection ith the funeral of the late Alderman John McIntyre to be paid. The bill previously passed was that of John H. Farrell for \$162 for thirtyone coaches. Yesterday's bills swelled the cost of the funeral to over \$500, which is one-half of an Aiderman's yearly salary. The expenditure that has caused the most talk in Brooklyn is that for 112 pairs of black kid gloves, which were freely distributed among the politicians, with the hint that they could have them exchanged for other gloves of any size or color. The bill is as follows:

The city of Brooklyn to Guonge W. & E. BENNETT, residence 330 Fulton street. dence 330 Fulton street,
For furnishing 112 pairs of gloves, funeral of late
Ablerman Melatyre, each \$1.75. \$100 to
Thirty bleese of crape, thus, each 25 cents 7 7 50
Sixty pieces of crape, short, each 15 cents 0 00

Total

Approved:

P. S. Butts, a clerk of the firm of George W. & E. Bernett, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the items chared in the within account, amounting to \$212.09, are correct; that the services succified and articles-enumer, and thorse have different performed and furnished by due authority also that the truesscharged are reason able and just, and that the said account has not been either in whole or in part juid, astathed, or assigned, and that the same is justy that the form in the same is justy the believen in.

Sworn to before my. Nov. 19, 1873.

William J. Talay, Commissioner of Deeds, I certify that the above stated account is correct.

The bill of James Mallon for \$50 for furnish-

The bill of James Mallon for \$50 for furnishing flowers for the funeral was also passed, as was a bill of \$28.55 of Patrick Tormey, keeper of the City Hall, "for expenses incurred with reference to the funeral of the late Alderman McIntyro and for the Board of Aldermen with reference to the tax lovy." The bills were approved by the following named members of the Funeral Committee: William F. Altken, John French, Thos. J. Kenna, and Benj. B. Seaman.

IRELAND'S FRIENDS.

The Cause of Irish Self-Government to be Set before the American People.

The Irish Nationalists, after earnest consultation, have decided to invite Mr. P. J. Smyth. M. P. for Westbrook, to come to America so that the Irish question may be presented to the American people in the most complete manner. Mr. Smyth is unquestionably the best speaker among the Irish members, and probabiy the best in Ireland—a man of broad views and proved devotion to the Irish cause. His rescue of John Mitchel from a British prison in rescue of John Mitchel from a British prison in Tasmania made his name a household word among the Irish people all over the world, and his long services render him occuliarly qualified to speak for Ireland. While not entirely approving all Mr. Smyth's views any more than those of Mr. Parnell, the Nationals feel that both gentiemen together, differing slightly as to matters of detail, but agreeing on the main question of Ireland's right to self-government, may produce a much better effect on public opinion hore than either singly. The Nationals will join heartily in welcoming Mr. Parnell, but they do not intend that the main question of nationality shall be lost sight of. The following invitation was cabled to Mr. Smyth yesterday:

P. J. Sagath, Religious square, Dubba.
While containly joining in welcome to Parnell Nationals invite you to come so that the whole cause of Ireland may be presented to American people. The despatch is signed by Dr. William Car-roll, Phindelphia: William Mackey Lomasney, Detroit: Edward O'Meagher Condon, Cincin-nati: John J. Breslin and John Devoy, New York.

SUNLIGHT IN THE COUNTRY.

How Honest Republican Newspapers Appre cinte the Warmth of The Sun.

Union, Attia, Iowa. - THE SUN is one of the heapest and newsiest papers in the country.

For Pres, Warries, N. F.-II you wish a lively New York daily, send for The Son. to Specieto, Di.-Tue Ses in a live newspaper, ed

ed with much ability.

News, Masse, Mass. - The Ses publishes more news in the Sime space than any other new spaper in the world, and has justly earned the title of "The Great Condenser."

New Eco. De Koybe, N. F.-As a political journal Tax Sew leans in the direction with the masses, inspired by

genuine American principles and backed by honesty How the Democracy are Warmed by the Light of The Sun,

Democrat, Piqua, Ohio.-One of the spiclest of wapapers is THE NEW YORK SEE, filled with news from il parts of the world.

Express, Dusseille, N. F.-The New York Sun gives the

ost concise account of events published. Independent, Mexica, N. F .- Tan Sen is one of the sprightest and cheapest papers published.
Freeman, Etenstorph, Fr. —Tun Sta's circulation is larger ian that of any other American newspaper. Sambant Helichenburgh, Pa -If you want to read a na

Berald, Eldern, Ford .- A Presidential beem is ahead of s, and the man or boy who reads THE NEW YORK SES Will t the news in full.
Weekly Press, Occasio, Mich.—Tux Stx has done more than

er paper in the United States to expose and fraud in high places.

Democratic Northesst, Napoleon, Ohin.—The price at which thin Scs is furnished is much lower than most daily pa-

ers, yet its columns are well filled with news from all arts of the world. Record, Wittsonous, Pa.-Tun Sun is emphatically the

and right of all the great journals of the country. Require, New Harmony, Ind. - Bold, Scarless, and independent, Inc. Sca. always champions the cause of right against wrong. Its aircady large circulation should be

How Independent Newspapers Bask in Th Sun's Cheering Rays. The News, Cadillac, Mich.-The Sun shines

Royal, Cheben, Mayo. -- Tun Sen is a nournal of surpassing bility, always interesting and valuable. Cherrer, Marrielle, N. F.-The Sus, the ablest and most

nterprising of the metropolitan journals.

Son, Greenville, Ind.—The New Yone See makes a science orth reading, and in the main has our enforcement. superior in America, and ahead of all others in cir-

mation.

Giune, List, N. F.-Tun Syn is the most readable daily grant deal, but ublished in New York. That's saying a great deal, but Transcript, Providence, R. L.-Tun Sen will deal with the

well understood by everybody.

Democrat, Boxellyn, Isa-Tim Sun has become a terror o the political scoundrels of the country, and the welome visitor to honest fire cides. Fost Athena, fig. THE NEW is one of the newslest papers of the world. Its shelity and enterprise are not excelled

y any jour r in the United States. Print Marion, Front -Time New York Sen stands without a alism, and is, within, one of the best general newsporers n the globe.

A Greenbacker's & lews.

Those Eastern chaps don't onderstand. The mighty question of the boart. They think they hold us well in hand, Because they are the Money Power. We Western folks have not the votes, And cast 'em fur the discentiaca cause

We raise the wheat and corn and oats And mean to make the country's laws. What is the use of boardin' coin. When greenbacks may a better part? Let mk and maper sweetly join,

And they will rule the field and mart. It greenbacks are a blessin' when Their voltam is three hundred million.
And ought to be kep up, why, then, We might as well have jest three killion.

Gold's mighty apt to run away. And siver, too, may take a slant, But greenhork money's bound to sta Which is almosty what we want.

What do we keer medicing powers? They buy mar gold, you ake our wheat Money's a measure, nothing more,

But who has ever soon a stor That uses yardshoks made of gold? We've got our debts angled diewn at last,

About to specia parin' wegglify, With paper we can pay 'onclast, And wipe the figure off the states. When greenbacks covered all the land,

The money changers scooped course, But now the game we conterstand, And can't be easy fooled ag'in, So that's the quesshan or the hour,

Which makes all others take a rest; Dead out agreet the Money Power, We issue orders from the West

SUNBEAMS.

-Napa Valley, Cal., produced 1,700,600

-Mormonism has gained 400 converts in reis and Alubuma this y It has been decided to adopt Col. Georga

Waring's system of sewerage in Memohis.

—A fugitive murderer, in Kentucky, was word, captured, and taken to juil by Stealing a \$10 horse cost a Colorado man

ire, although he had been tried and acquitted five different times for munter. -The American Socialist, organ of the Oncoda Community, is not promable, and gives notice

The value of land is so depressed in Ireland that in Nov. 7, when seven estates were offered to sale, but four were taken, while for two there was no his -Communications from the spirits of Jim Fisk and the Rev. Starr King, as given by the Bonne Light's medium, are concluded in precisely the same style

-A Norwich, Conn., naturalist has one of the largest butterfiles known to entonologists. It measures nine and a half metes across the wings, and is five inches in breadth.

-An inhabitant of Turin having procured four phylloxerated vines for the purpose of testing a ser posed remedy, the authorities have seized and destroyed them, and intend to prosecute him -Charles Rose, a dyer of St. Louis, in a

fit of despendency was about to shoot himself through the head with a pistel, when his nine year old daughter caught his arm, and the man escaped with a severe wound in his left hand. -Mr. Thompson hired a store of Col.

Bruce, at Conway, Ark., and put in a stock of growties. The shelving broke down ruining a large quantity of goods. The tenant put a pisted in his pocket, hunted up the landlord, and shot him. -The lower jaw of a human being, said to have belonged to the primitive race, has been dug up on the banks of Lynx Creek, in Arizona. The naw never had

more than six teeth, and from its conformation the pos-sessor subsisted wholly on fruits and grass. -The religious instruction question has made its appearance before the managers of the Ken-tucky House of Refuge, who have defeated a metion to have religious exercises held one hour each week by preachers of all denominations, in separate rooms.

-The Sultan has instituted a new order, to be known as the Order of Distinction, and bestowed upon civil or military officials who shall have been distinguished by the possession of at least three of the four qualities-patriotism, real valor fidelity. The order is

-The faculty of Butler University at Indiamapolis, Int., have forbidden young laites to belong to secret societies with the young men. This order was caused by a belief that, in the initiation excemonies, each female candidate was kissed by all the male mem bers in turn, as she was led between two lines of them.
-Samuel Neat, one of Boston's wealthy

young men, has been mulcted \$3,000 in a breach of prom-ise suit, and subjected, besides, to the reading in court of his love letters, which were addressed like this: " My own and only precious little aweetheart " My own learly beloved loved one." " My only beloved one," and Sweet, precious darling." -The Brunswick Court has just decided

that the Duke of Brunswick had no more right in Switzerland than in Brunswick to bequeath his property, and that consequently his will appointing the town of deneva his sole legates must be considered null and void. Or course, however, the Branswick tribunals have no juris-diction in France or Switzerland. -Sanlusknie and Kype, Indians, were and I Yakima City, Washington Territory, on the St of the representation of the palent of th

save sinners, that He wrote the good Book and left it with the whites, but that the good Book did not teach the whites to put up scaffolds to hang people on. -Gen. Miles will go from his frontier post in Lawrence, Kansas, in order to testify in favor of one of his scouts named Breur, who is to be tried there on a arge of mbrder. Breur killed a comrade while on an ived several years. Then he was employed by Miles,

ows, in which he said that Christ came to the world to

and became so valuable that a strong effort is being made -The clergy and the school trustees at case. The ministers all preached on the immorably of the act, and the trustees published a card defending it on the ground of economy, arguing that \$1 worth of text accomplished more than could have been done with \$50

in regular pay. -The Hon. Henry Brand, the present Speaker of the British House of Commons, will, it is an-nounced, retire from the office at the close of the pre-sub-Lord Dacre, but he will, of course, he raised to the peers are by some other title during his brother's lifetime. Mr. Henry Railes, now Chairman of Committees, is the anroved Conservative candidate for the post as his snews

or. Mr Raikes has propounded his views as to the con-inct or public business in the House of Common in the Nineteenth Century of this mouth, I News, showing the number of separate spe by thirty-five public speakers in the United King Jan. 1, 1872, to Oct. 1, 1879, it appears that Mr. (heads the list, and distances all competitors in the num her of speeches 340 and words (215,000). Mr. Brackt comes next, with 24 speeches and 120,000. He is believed by Lord Hartington, with 25 speeches and 113,700 words Sir Stafford Northcote has made 26 speeches and to com-

words: Mr. Forster, 32 speeches, 91,000 words, and the Earl of Beaconsfield 24 speeches, with 10,000 words. -The California prejudice against Orientals does not extend to the Japanese, apparently, for the San Francisco Chessele says: "Yesterlay was the 2,540th year of the Japanese dynasty. This milled which traces its history further back into the sharea the foremost of modern countries, its inhabitants into ligent and progressive, and advancing rapidly in art, science, cummerce, and literature. The ments, sof the Jacanese Consulate in our city, thoughthet, earnest men.

-In a thoughtful article in the Annales de FERRING Orient It is bobbly predicted that is to a world years the Climese question will. Second as are not or the rope as it is now in America. The isolation of Clima is a thing of the past, and in a century, if not soon f. or are told, the Chinese will become the principal werk ment not only in America, but in Kucaje. In a steam navigation will transport the Chinese at 6 ow prices to all parts of the world. We shall in the cities of Europe Chinese quarters which will discontent among our working classes, with while will have seriously to recken, and the Course of will end by fixing itself among its like the Jow-

with bright, intellectual taces, are regarded with the

highest esteem by our people."

...The death is announced of the Comte Xavier de Branicki at Sieut, Egypt. In isis ille Caste sta to fight for Poland. He afterward came to and was one of the founders of the Crodit Power institution alone brought him back a good part-lens. Having become a naturalized Power served in the Crimon on the staff of Marchell nand. During the siege of Paris he gave half a to the wounded. The Combe de Branceks was a next floure, in Parisian high life, and a great

Pricuce Napolson. He leaves a fortune of the -Notwithstanding the acceleration of the speed of traits in France and Dermany, the process below that of several lines in England Vic 1988 average in France is 35 miles an hour to 6 of the miles an hour. In England, the 8 of the second payer Euston at 8 50 P. M. agrives in Edu-A M., making 401 miles in ten hores less steppinges, of 41% notes an bourg want the express from King's Cross reaches Edinburch trains running for shorter distances those Western run through from London to 840 makes, in 87 minutes, or at the rate of 50 miles.

-The Figure has just published a faither installment of Count de Semelië's report of i Central Meica. He was highly delighted we Auron, who resides in a furtised city, and while in the field 50,000 horsemen and 100,000 to The greater portion of this torse, however, i.e. with hows and acrows, the rest having The Sultan, says the Count, exercis a about brought before the Schan in processed of the presence bound guitte of a destroy or eat off and is present through the so

-It is not often that a subject ver siderable our statusias an author, inhexiin e-morphisty Emplish firetion we rether too in his criticions of we have it Rightmont, expressing at the care. They was the general character of the conv. The help once wrate to his Report domain to the other approximation for the month of grant the from that we not be great and to wrate the Nas present who are not to know the effect of the control ther scanner the weater. Horsons much in that a change of air would sait how, and has I to express a literary opinion only at the risk of his list-